

THE MAN.

NO. 96—VOL. III.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 19, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE CITY PRISONS.

[The following interesting details relative to the present arrangement of the prisons and places of detention of the city, we extract from the report of the joint committee of the Common Council, to which the subject was referred, and of which we have heretofore had occasion to speak.]

The subject of a House of Detention has long engaged the attention of the City authorities. The location of the Prison at Bellevue, three miles from the Courts and out of town, away from the offices of counsel, and the residence of witnesses, deprive the accused of even the means of preparing their defences, and of course of a fair opportunity of trial, against the people, and subjects the City to an enormous expence in the necessary transportation of the accused from their place of confinement to the place of trial. The amount of this expence of transportation is estimated by the Commissioners of the Alms-House at \$10,000 per annum. The arrangement of the Prison is such, that all grades of prisoners from the innocent witness, who for want of the means of giving security for his attendance to testify on the trial of a criminal, is put into confinement; and the apprentice boy sent to jail as a matter of wholesome discipline; to the abandoned reprobate skilled in the arts and mysteries of all crimes, are crowded together in one room to the number varying from 40 to 70; forming a congregation of which the most abandoned reprobate is the minister, and the most innocent, the peculiar objects of his service, and creating and breathing an atmosphere, the pollution and corruption of which as it affects the physical man, is only equalled by the moral pollution and corruption which there affects the moral man.

The female department is deserving of no more praise, than is here given to the male department. But bad as the arrangement of this prison is, as it respects the comforts and morals, and even the decencies of men, it is believed that the city of New York until lately has not been much behind other cities in this respect; but other States and other Cities are now taking the lead; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are in our advance, and will soon leave us far in the rear.

The House of Detention may be said to be now divided into three parts—one of which is the cellar of the old Bridewell, where two rooms only are ordinarily used, one for males about 16 feet square, in which are three cells opening upon a room of about 12 feet square. The other for females—similarly arranged but of larger dimensions; to one of these rooms there is a window, but the other has no light or air except the small portion which leaks through the small grating of the door. Into these rooms criminals and vagrants are indiscriminately huddled, and there kept until their examinations are completed, and they are either released or sent to Bellevue on commitments for trial. From 20 to 40 are sent there a day, and from 10 to 20 are usually confined in each of these apartments at a time. In case of an unusual number of prisoners, or of criminals of a deeper dye, the first story of the east wing of the building is used—a tolerably comfortable place, though divided into twenty-two very small and narrow cells. By an Ordinance of July 1833, (not printed) this part of the building was made part of the House of Detention, with directions, "that the presumed felon" should be kept separate "from the supposed vagrant, and both these from those who are simply disorderly or refractory." But the principle of herding the accused into congregations and schools of crime as practiced at Bellevue, being ostensibly the one governing this portion of the criminal department, the Keeper of this Prison finds it more consistent with the principle or more convenient to himself seldom to use this division of it. His Honor the late Mayor in his Message of the 4th of March, 1833, before referred to, says, "I see no good reason or necessity for crowd-

ing them (the prisoners,) promiscuously in the basement of the Jail, while the entire easterly wing of that building is unoccupied." The above-mentioned law seems to have been made on this suggestion of the Mayor—yet still, the basement of the Jail only is used.

The second part of the House of Detention is composed of the strong rooms belonging to the Watch House in the cellar of the old Alms House. These are all dark, and well enough perhaps for the lodgings of such as are brought in for the night by the Watch, for the disturbance of the rest of quiet citizens, but inhuman places for the confinement of men, who, though subjects of arrest, are by the humanity of the law presumed to be innocent. These cells are used by the police but seldom, and as matter of temporary convenience, whilst the examination of the prisoner is pending, or to effect a wider separation of some individuals who are suspected of a connection in crime.

The third part is the Bellevue establishment. As appears by the report of the Commissioners of the Alms-house, more than 5,000 persons are annually committed to the Bellevue Bridewell, and that from 2200 to 2800 have been annually sent to the Penitentiary from 1829 to 1833 inclusive. To those committed to the Bellevue Bridewell, must be added a large number who are arrested each year, detained in custody from an hour to a week, or until examined, and then discharged for want of sufficient testimony to warrant even a commitment for trial; (and such is the case with nearly one half of those accused.) These together form a mass of individuals against whom the doors of the prison each year is closed for a longer or shorter period, and containing almost every shade of character, from the innocent and virtuous but suspected individual, to the atrocious criminal; and every grade of moral turpitude, from the drunken vagrant, the prostitute and petty thief, to the utterly abandoned reprobate stained with crimes of every hue. From 130 to 150 persons are now usually in confinement at Bellevue at a time.

The existence of the building, now used as a debtor's prison, and known as the old Bridewell, has long been a subject of public complaint. Its continuance to lumber with its apurtenant nuisances that beautiful promenade, the Park, and to hide the City Hall, has long been charged, as a standing libel on the taste and liberality of the city. Universal sentiment seems to require it to be razed, even as a matter of taste. His Honor the Mayor, in his Annual Message, thus speaks of it—"I have long been of opinion, that the building at the west end of the City Hall should be removed entirely, or thoroughly remodelled and improved; it is wholly unfit for the purposes to which it is applied; and in many respects is offensive to the good taste of our citizens. Its situation is prominent and central; and the nuisances to which its present condition and uses give rise, are therefore the more conspicuous. The public voice, I do not doubt, would approve its removal, or an entire change, both of the exterior and interior of this edifice. I earnestly recommend this subject to your early attention."

In the opinion of these Committees, the building is worthy of condemnation, not only as a blemish to the city, but, in the language of his Honor the Mayor, "it is wholly unfit for the purposes to which it is applied." That the portion of it used as a house of detention, is unfit for the purpose, appears by what is before stated. The rest of it is used as a debtor's jail. It was not constructed for a debtor's jail; but for a place of confinement of persons suspected or convicted of crimes. The first and second stories of the west wing, are used as a debtor's prison, and is divided into five rooms on each floor, each of 17 feet, by 9 and 7 feet, opening to a hall, running the length of the building, and 7 feet wide. Here are confined upon an average from 20 to 30 debtors. Until recently, one of these rooms was used as a privy, which sent forth its disgusting effluvia through the whole building—now that evil

has been amended, if amendment it may be called, by partitioning off the end of the hall, so as to take in a portion of a window. There is no yard to this building, of which the prisoners have the benefit; no range of room; and no place even on its roof, where they can breathe the air of heaven until it becomes impregnated with the noisome vapours of the prison house. In this prison, so limited are its dimensions, and so spare are its accommodations, that privacy or classification is impossible; and the man whom honesty and mere misfortune has brought to its walls, is forced into, and unable to separate himself from the society of him whom fraud and infamy has also sent thither. It is believed by these committees, that the Common Council which devoted this house to a debtor's prison, did it only as a temporary expedient; and that the difficulties which have been in the way of erecting another edifice, has been the only cause of its being suffered down to this time, to disgrace the city. The discontinuance of the use of this building as a house of detention, by the Common Council in 1829, is a proof that they considered it unfit for that purpose; and these Committees see no reason for reversing that opinion. For prison purposes therefore these Committees are of opinion, that it is not only unfit, but is disgraceful to the humanity of the city, and against the public taste.

COL. JOHNSON.—It will be seen by a reference to the Congressional proceedings, that this indefatigable patriot has brought up the subject of abolishing imprisonment for debt in the District of Columbia. No man is more constant in his endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of mankind, than this Richard M. Johnson. He is truly the poor man's friend, and the friend to the Working Man. He is in practice as well as precept, a Patriot and Republican, and the people will reward him as he deserves.—*Norwalk Star.*

"Why so late?" said a schoolmaster to a little urchin, as he entered the school-house on a cold slippery morning in February. "Why, sir," replied the boy, "I would take one step forward, and slide back two." "Indeed!" said the teacher, "then how did you get here at all, if that was the case?" "Oh!" said the boy, scratching his head on finding himself caught, "I turned round and walked the other way."

A mimikin three feet and a half Colonel, being one day at drill, was examining a straper of six feet four. "Come, fellow, hold up your head; higher, fellow, higher." "What, so sir?" "Yes, fellow." "And am I always to remain so?" "Yes fellow, to be sure." "Why then, good bye, Colonel, I shall never see you again."

An Irishman, nearly "three sheets in the wind," was asked of what belief he was? He replied, "Go to the Widow Milliken. I owe her twelve shillings. It is her belief that I will never pay her—and, faith that's my belief too."

PRECOCIOUS WITS.—I asked two little village boys, one seven, the other eight years old, what they meant to be when they were men. Says one, "I shall be the doctor of the village." And you, what shall you be? said I to the other. "Oh! if brother's a doctor, I'll be cure. He shall kill the people, and I'll bury them—so we shall have the whole village between us."—*Bulwer's France.*

OTIS PARDONED.—Amos Otis, under sentence of death as an accessory to the murder of Capt. Crosby, of brig Juniper, by Henry Joseph, has been pardoned by the President. The pardon was received by Marshal Ribley yesterday afternoon, and Otis was forthwith set at liberty.—*East. Trans.*

INGENIOUS EXPEDIENT.—A gentleman observing an Irish servant girl, who was left handed, placing the knives and forks in a similar position on the dinner table, remarked to her that she was laying them left handed. "Och indade?" said she, "so I have; be pleased sir to help me turn the table round."

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19.

CORRESPONDENCE OF "THE MAN."

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, Dec. 16, 1834.

The SENATE met today at 12 o'clock. Mr. Clayton submitted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of a salary to the Marshal of the Delaware District."

Mr. Waggaman offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That thirty copies of the documents in relation to the Public Lands, now printing by order of the Senate, be distributed by the Secretary, as follows: ten copies to the Library of Congress, ten do. to the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, ten do. to the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives."

The Chair communicated a report from the Secretary of the Navy, made in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 16th of June last, relative to the improvements at Key West, which was laid on the table. Mr. Porter, in pursuance of notice given, brought in a bill for the legal adjudication of the settlements of lands therein mentioned, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Silsbee presented a memorial in relation to French spoliation. Mr. Shepley, in pursuance of notice given, introduced a bill relative to drawbacks on goods, wares, merchandise, &c., passed in 1805; read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Benton communicated a statement of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the amount of specie imported and exported during the last year, which was read and ordered to be printed. Mr. Hendricks's resolution relative to the making of certain roads in the State of Indiana, was read a second time and referred. Mr. Benton's resolution, as to making an amendment to the Constitution in regard to the election of President and Vice President, was read the second time, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next. Every American citizen will look forward with great interest to the debate which, we have before said, will be likely to occur on this subject. Contrary to the general expectation, and very likely to the wishes of the party with whom it originated, it is likely to be brought to an issue this session, notwithstanding the great quantity of business before both Houses which has to be disposed of. Mr. Tipton asked the consideration of his resolution relative to the improvement of the Wabash, which being read, he rose and addressed the Senate in a brief but fiery speech, in which he found a pretext for abusing the President for the "inconsistency" (as he chose to term it) of his conduct in regard to what he considered constitutional and unconstitutional. Mr. T. then proceeded to show (as he thought) that the Executive had done great injustice to the State of Indiana. He hoped the Senate would give due weight to the subject, at its earliest convenience. The great "Dan," of Massachusetts, made a few remarks on the subject. He thought it was quite unnecessary to introduce another bill relative to this matter, for he was of opinion they might have debated it without this course having been taken. He was of opinion that the President might just as well have contended that Congress had no right to make an appropriation for the Delaware Breakwater, or any other national undertaking, as that it could not constitutionally appropriate money for clearing the Wabash. The sage, in conclusion, observed that he should say something more on this subject at a future period. The matter then dropped for the present. Mr. Kane introduced a bill to establish a Territorial government in Florida, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Clay's Land Bill was read a second time,

and made the order of the day for Tuesday week. Mr. Hatch, of this District, was elected, on the second ballot, Chaplain to the Senate.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Polk, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced some very important bills. One was for regulating the deposits of the public money in the State Banks; a second providing for the sale of the Government stock in the Bank of the United States; and a third, to dispense with the services of the Bank as Commissioner of Loans for the several States.

The other chief matter which engaged the attention of the House today was the bill which lay over from last session with regard to equalizing the pay of the officers of the Army and Navy. The subject was brought up (that as to the paintings in the Rotunda having been postponed) by a motion for various amendments to the former bill proposed by Mr. Watmough, of Pennsylvania, the Chairman of a Select Committee appointed on the question. Mr. Harper, of Pennsylvania, opposed the increase of the salary of officers of a high rank as proposed in the amendment, while that of officers of an inferior grade remained in statu quo. Mr. Watmough defended the provisions of the bill, and argued that they were necessary, and no more than just, upon the expenses to which officers were put while in the public service. Mr. Mann contended that the better way of equalizing the pay of the two services would be to lower those of the Army, and not increase those of the Navy; at the same time, he was of opinion that the commanding officers of squadrons actually on foreign service should have a higher salary than they were at present in the receipt of. Mr. Watmough further defended the several provisions of the amendment, and Mr. Harper replied, after which, Mr. Wayne, of Georgia, moved that the Committee should then rise; so no action was taken upon the subject. The House then adjourned.

"There is no mistake" about the Jackson men; they do not merely talk of economy—every proposition introduced by them shows that they are heart and soul bent on saving the public money. They care nought for the sneers and jeers of the opposition—being determined on lightening the burdens of the people, and when Congress shall rise, it will doubtless be seen that much has been done for the public good.

[We hope our sanguine correspondent will not, in future developments in Congress, find occasion to inform us that his expectations of the Jackson men on the score of "economy," and "saving the public money," have been doomed to disappointment. The waste of the people's treasure, in every department of our government, now sanctioned by laws and usages, is, in the comparison of a plain republic to an ostentatious despotism, as great, if not greater, in the former, than in any monarchical government in Christendom. Of no department of our government, can it be more truly said—as it is said—that "we are governed too much," than of the financial. Under the present system of salaries, perquisites, rewards, and favoritism, the offices under the supervision of the national government, and the agencies of its various wants,—(many, very many, of them purely artificial,)—cost the nation millions yearly beyond all reason or justice, and, in many instances, might more properly be termed sinecures for the reward of partisan favorites. A slight comparison of the disproportion between the emoluments of an official dignitary, and the slender avails of daily persevering toil in the operative departments of useful life, cannot fail to convince every reader of the burdensome and unrighteous system which has obtained in this government, by which those chosen as the people's servants, are in reality made the people's princes. How idle is it for a party, or an admini-

stration, to talk of opposition to tariffs and taxes, out of pure affection for the pockets of the people, whilst such an enormous discrepancy is maintained between the awards of useful toil and official ease! How much like republicanism is it, that our most talented and useful citizens in private life, are compelled to contribute the slender proceeds of their industry, to pamper the "little brief authorities," who roll in luxury and ease, in stations which, instead of being public serving places, are made by unjust laws and aristocratical usages, public beneficiaries! We repeat, we trust our correspondent will not find himself disappointed in his speculations on this head; though we must confess that all he tells us in his communication, or all he can tell us of the propensities for a real "saving of the public money" entertained by Abijah Mann, will fail to create any such anticipations with us.—Ed.]

THE ALBANY ARGUS has come to the aid of the Times and the Troy Budget, by hoisting the black flag of Monopoly. A long and labored article appeared in that highly pampered paper, two or three days ago, expounding the editor's views on the means necessary "to give STABILITY to our Banking System," and to "PRESERVE the Safety Fund System." The editor tells us, in the first place, that the Banks are to be "gradually" restrained from issuing notes under five dollars, and eighteen months are mentioned as the period which it will take for this reformation of the currency, as any thing faster than this "would be both hazardous and injurious." We are then told that the next measure to be undertaken, "will be the restriction, to the utmost extent consistent with the actual wants of the community, of the grants for new Banking Charters," and the hope is expressed that the late decided expression of public sentiment against all monopolies, will have the effect "not only to restrain the applications for new Banks, but lead to the closest scrutiny, and the soundest caution, in every instance; and finally prevent, at the next session, and at future sessions, the incorporation of all such as shall not be obviously required by the actual business wants of the places for which they may be solicited."

The Evening Post has, with great propriety, characterized the language of the Argus, which we have quoted, as "the veriest cant ever uttered by a paper professing to be democratic," and as "a repetition of the very jargon which designing political knaves have ever preached when they wished to impose fetters on the people;" and has said truly, that "the people have desired a series of measures to be instituted, not to establish and secure our bank system on a permanent basis, but gradually to remove that system entirely, gradually to cut out that cancer from the breast of the body politic—to drive away that incubus which weighs down the free limbs of the people, and paralyzes their energies."

The reasoning of the Argus throughout, in favor of giving "stability to our Banking system," is so similar to the "jargon" of the pensioned presses of the United States Bank in favor of giving "stability" to that accursed head of "our Banking system," that none but an editor voluntarily chained to the car of a few corrupt leaders of a party, and accustomed servilely to do their bidding, could have dreamed of offering so great an insult to the understanding of his unbought readers; and, accustomed as the editor of the Argus has been to have his fiats responded to by an army of country editors, with the same unhesitating submission that he has rendered to his superiors, we shall marvel much should he succeed in obtaining from them many columns of "Public Opinion," of the same stamp as that with which he has favored with the design of giving "stability to our Banking system."

'Tis true, the Times has already copied the article of the Argus in full, "inside," and "conspicuously;" and has prefaced it by sundry well turned compliments; and, moreover, has said, "We observe with satisfaction that the Argus proposes *exactly the same course and measure of change* (more Banks where the business wants of the community require them) that this journal has advocated;" which, altogether, will certainly afford one item for the "Public Opinion" columns of the Argus; and there is little doubt that the Troy Budget (of Blunders) will furnish another; but, unless we are false prophets, the country editors (who have generally a distant acquaintance, at least, with the country farmers) will not allow their columns to be used to give "stability to our Banking System," even if the Albany ("Regency" we had almost said)—even if the Albany Argus should kindly condescend to furnish them with ready made manuscript articles on the subject. "We shall see."

Gov. Wolf's Idea of Banks.—In his late annual Message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Gov. Wolf utters the following sound and unimpeachable sentiments:

"It cannot be denied that every monopoly that is established, even for the most useful public purposes, is a deviation from that republican simplicity which the principles upon which our admirable form of government is predicated would seem to inculcate, and a virtual encroachment upon our liberties. By multiplying these formidable, irresponsible public bodies, we shall in the process of time, raise up within the Commonwealth an aristocratic combination of powers, which will dictate its own laws, and put at defiance the government and the people. We have recently had a strong illustration of the power and dangerous tendency of such institutions, and it may be well to learn wisdom from experience. These observations have been suggested by a knowledge of the fact that a morbid, restless solicitude, to produce a state of incautious legislation, tending to precipitate a system of legalized speculation upon the people of this Commonwealth, has for some time past, but too conspicuously manifested itself in our legislative halls, in the shape of applications for the incorporation of monopolies, of various descriptions. A depraved, unsound spirit, evincing a vitiated anxiety for the establishment of banking institutions, and other corporations possessing exclusive privileges, seems to have marked the era in which we live, as one peculiarly distinguished for its inveterate oppugnancy to the tardy but certain method of securing competency and independence, pursued by the men of other days, as well as for its peculiar predilections in favor of some shorter and less difficult path, by which to arrive at wealth and power."

SWINGING DAMAGES.—Yesterday morning, the suit of Elizabeth Park vs. Capt. Hezekiah Lyon, for the seduction of her daughter, Dorcas W. Park, terminated in the Circuit Court, before Judge Edwards—when the Jury brought a verdict against the defendant of four thousand five hundred dollars damages, and costs.

INDIANA.—The Legislature of Indiana organized at Indianapolis on the 15th instant—Col. Gregory elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Gen. Morgan President of the Senate.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—John J. Barter, confined on a charge of horse stealing, and Gilman Coffin, charged with stealing money, escaped from the jail of Dover, N. H. on the 19th inst. Coffin has been retaken, and states that the escape was effected by means of a pocket looking glass.

THE CAMBRIDGE TRIALS.—Several other witnesses in the case of Marcy, Mason, and Blaisdell, besides those whose testimony we have given, were called up on Monday, but they stated no new nor important facts not before given. On Tuesday morning the Counsel for the prisoners addressed the jury, and occupied most of the day with his remarks.

CONCERT HALL, 404 BROADWAY.

LECTURES on Sunday Evenings, on Natural and Moral Philosophy, in connection with Theology, by G. Vale, teacher of the Mathematics. These Lectures will be illustrated by instruments and transparencies, when appropriate.

Admission 6 cents as usual, Ladies free.
The second Lecture will be given next Sunday, December 21, 1834. Subject, the History of Astronomy, showing the state of Astronomy among the Ancients, and involving the question of the age of the earth, on which subject Mackey's opinion will be reviewed, together with the scriptural account. To commence at 7, P. M. d17.

A superb JACKSON COAT, made by Cook & Morris, for a gentleman in the Eleventh Ward, may be seen at their Store, 344 Fulton street, for three days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., each day. The coat is of navy blue cloth, has sixteen Gold Eagle buttons, is made of the best materials and in first rate style, and the price will not exceed \$200. d18 3

BLACK LIST.

FAIR WARNING.—Marcus Barden, and others, former Carriers of the Man, will save themselves further exposure by calling at the office and settling for their papers.

WANTED.—A carrier for the Man on the route bounded by Stanton street, Avenue A, and the East River. A person living on the route will be preferred. The Route is a new one, and an allowance will be made in consequence: but no one need apply who is not prepared to pay for the papers on delivery.

New subscribers to the Man may be supplied with the numbers from the commencement of the Session of Congress.

MARRIAGES.

At Charleston, Theodore Gaillard, youngest son of the late Judge Gaillard, to Emily Rutledge, eldest daughter of John Parker.

Dec. 18, by the Rev. Dr. Dewitt, George Rafelyne to Miss Ann R. daughter of Jonathan Tucker, all of this city.

Dec. 17, by the Rev. Mr. White, Mr. John Dennison, Jr., to Elizabeth M. daughter of John Nitchie, all of this city.

DEATHS.

December 16, at Brooklyn, Charlotte Bill, aged 24 years, daughter of Cyrus Bill.

Dec. 15, at Clinton, N. J. Anthony Bowroson, aged 80 years.

Dec. 17, Cornelius, infant son of Cornelius Dubois, Jr.

Dec. 18, Eliza Ritter, aged 60 years, wife of Henry Ritter.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Ship Josephine, Britton, Liverpool, Nov. 13.

Ship Azelia, Sands, Rio Janero, Oct. 25.

Brig Hiberia, Hersey, (of Boston) Laguna, 16th ult.

Brig Cumberland, Darling, Wilmington, 5 days.

Brig George Brown, 5 ds fm Charleston.

Brig Nelson, Shaw, (of Eastport,) Ragged Island.

Schr Mirror, Crowell, Boston.

Schr Boston, Howes, Boston.

Schr Warrior, Gould, Boston.

Schr Trio, Nickerson—Hudson, Sherwood, Boston.

Schr Glance, Tilley—Louisa, Weeks, Boston.

Schr Xuloda, Leeds, Boston.

Brig Henry, Hutchins, Providence.

Schr Salem, Eldridge, Salem.

Schr Chas. Everett, Hill, Chatham.

Schr Samuel, Burton, Taunton.

Schrs Reliance, and Neptune, Connecticut river.

Schr Merchant, Baker, Chingoteague.

Schr Eclipse, Lane, Montego Bay.

Sloop Express, Gardiner, Providence.

Sloop Camilla, Express, Providence.

Schrs Franklin, Billings, and Fair Play, Gilkey, Eastport.

Corinthian, Chase, Hallowell; Complex, Lumpkins, and Samuel Hayne, Calais; New Sally, Carman, do; Martha, Wood, Goldsboro; Mary Spear, Foster, Machias; Ann, Mitchell, Addison; Chas. King, Berry, and Henry, Perill, Thomaston; June, Smith, Harrington; Export, Ellis, do.

CLEARED.

Ship Leonidas, Woodbury, Valparaiso and Lima, H. & D. Cothel:—brigs Mary, Beach, Mobile, Tinkham & Hart:—schrs August Ann, (Br.) Darrell, Kingston, Ja. Tucker & Lannies; Stranger, Herlow, Maracibo: David B. Crane, Bibbins, Darien, Geo; Ann, Baker, Georgetown, S. C.; Tuscarora, Tilley, Richmond, Va.

The Steam Ship Connecticut, hence, put into St. Marys 30th ult. for fuel.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8.

At Market 550 Beef Cattle, 300 Stores, 490 Sheep, and 380 Swine. Nearly all the Stores have been before at market.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Former prices were fully supported, and sales were quick. We quote prime at 4 75 a 5; good at 4 33 a 4 50; cows at 4 50.

BARRELLING CATTLE.—Very few cattle were taken by the barrellers, there being only about a fair supply for market: we quote to correspond with last week, viz. mess at 23 a 24; No 1, 20 a 21; No. 2, 16 a 17s.

STORES.—Higher prices were asked, but few sales only were noticed.

SHEEP.—We noticed lots taken at 1 50, 1 67, 1 80, 1 92, 2 25 and 2 50.

SWINE.—One lot previously contracted for at 4c for sows, and 5 for barrows; and lot for a fraction less: one lot selected at 4c for sows and 5c for barrows: at retail 5 for sows, and 6c for barrows.—Boston Pat.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Four or 5 Journeyman Sash Makers. Apply at the shop, Broadway, near 20th street. d19 2t

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at 6 Thames st. The Senator Unmasked: being a Letter to Mr. Daniel Webster, on his speech in the Senate of the United States, asking leave to bring in a bill to continue for six years the Charter of the Bank of the United States. By Thomas Brothers, (of Philadelphia.)—Price 12c.

Also, "Gold against Paper; or Mr Benton's Wind up of the Bank."—Price 3 cents. d2

The President's Message on one sheet, price 10 cents, may be had at the office of the Man. The usual discount to boys and Carriers.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. RATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$9 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 per cent.	
2000 do.	
5000 do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on. my17 tf

Extra copies of Man containing the Address of Ely Moore for sale at this office. The same for sale in pamphlet form price 6 cents. The usual discount to carriers.

WANTED.—A Carrier for the Man in the Ninth Ward.

AMEN KNEELAND'S SPEECH in his own defence on an indictment for Blasphemy, just published, price 12c. The Koran or al Koran of Mohammed; The Apocryphal New Testament being all the Gospel, Epistles &c now extant attributed in the first four centuries to Jesus Christ and his apostles, and not included in the new Testament, and also a variety of Liberal works wholesale and retail. d6 By G. W. & A. J. MATSELL, No. 94 Chatham St.

DAINE'S POLITICAL WRITINGS IN WEEKLY NUMBERS.—No. 19, containing the continuation of the "Letter to Abbe Raynal," is published THIS MORNING, at No. 6 Thames street, and is for sale by the Carriers of the Man, and Working Man's Advocate. The work will compose two volumes, and there will be 12 numbers to a volume, price 12c each. d13

HOPE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. The subscriber having established himself in business on Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, New York, hopes to obtain a share of patronage from a generous public.

Throistles, Carding Engines, Drawing Frames, Doublers or Twisting Frames, Presses for 5 or 10lb. bangles, Reels, Slinging Engines, Back Geared and Common Lathes, Blocks for Drawing Fine Wire, Stocks, Dies, and Traps, of all sorts made. Repairs done in wood and iron, on the shortest notice.

Turning and Smith Work.
N. B. Ornamental Castings for Palisades or Railing, of every description. Also, Machinery Castings, done as cheap and good as at any other works in the city. d1

JAMES COX, JUN.

JAMES PEARCE, MACHINIST, 114 Cliff st. near Frankfort street, Lathe and Tool Maker, Manufacturer of Brass Counter Railing, Locksmith and Bell Hanger. Every description of Brass and Iron Work finished to any pattern. All kinds of Dentists' Grind Stones fitted up. Smiths' work in general. All kinds of Lapidary Machines fitted up. All orders promptly attended to, and executed on very moderate rate terms. o15 tf

LATHES on hand for sale. Also a number of CROW BARS, by JAMES PEARCE, Machinist, 114 Cliff street. o14tf

SCREWS.—A quantity of flat threaded Screws for sale by JAMES PEARCE, Machinist, 114 Cliff street. o14tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The following Nos. of the Working Man's Advocate, for which 6 cts. each will be paid:

Vol. I. Nos. 42 and 51.

Vol. III. Nos. 35, 44.

Vol. IV. Nos. 7, 8, 18.

d29

KNEELAND'S DEFENCE, on his first trial in Boston for Blasphemy, (175 pp 8vo.) for sale at 6 Thames street. Price 37c. cents. d 2

DAVID B. COOK & C. MORRIS, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 44 Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York.

N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, spunged and pressed. jy9 tf

FOUND.—A small bundle was found in the street, the owner applying at this office can have it, by paying for this advertisement. n8

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantalons, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed for from \$6 00 to \$8 00

PANTALOONS and VESTS . . . 1 50 to 1 75

The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit. my24

MANIFOLD WRITER.—J. GILCHRIST manufactures and keeps for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch, surpasses all other modes of writing when copies are wanted. Je20

LOCKS, GUNS, BELLS, &c.—JOSEPH ROSE, Jr. Lock and Gun Smith and Bell Hanger, 80 Catherine street, near Oak street, New York.—Rifles and Guns of all descriptions made to order. Guns stocked, polished, altered to percussion, &c. Ships supplied with arms and ammunition. Military Companies furnished with Guns. LOCKS made and repaired. HOUSE BELLS hung in the neatest manner. A general assortment of Guns, Pistols, Sportsmen's Axes, &c. &c.

FIRES.—About 10 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the two story brick building, No. 99 Chatham st., occupied by Mr. Linus W. Stevens, as a dwelling house and comb store, the interior of which was destroyed, together with most of the contents of the store. The family of Mr. S., as we learn, had only removed their furniture from the house during yesterday to another residence.

No. 97, a two story frame building, occupied as a dwelling house and shoe store, was entirely destroyed, with much of its contents.

No. 95, a two story brick front, occupied by Mr. Lewis S. Bouton as a shoe store—the interior destroyed, with much of the stock and household furniture. The houses, and some of the stock consumed, were, we believe, insured.

ANOTHER.—Before the above fire was extinguished, an alarm was heard in another part of the city, which was found to proceed from the Morocco Dressing manufactory of Michael Kerrigan, in the rear of No. 53 Frankfort st. This building was almost wholly destroyed, but by the active exertions of the firemen who arrived on the spot at an early moment, its contents were mostly saved. We understand there was no insurance on either the stock or building. The fire then communicated to the adjoining building, occupied by Mr. Jacob Miller, which was much injured, in which was stored a large amount of property, consisting of wool, undressed morocco, belts, cartouch boxes, &c. all of which were preserved from the flames, without having received much damage.—*Mercantile.*

FROM AFRICA.—Loss of the Packet Ship JUPITER.—The brig Ruth, Taylor, from the West Coast of Africa, arrived at Philadelphia. In this vessel came passengers, John Hansod, Esq. and Capt. A. S. Hussey, and the crew of the ship Jupiter, which vessel was lost on the African Coast. By the same arrival we learn, that Jonathan Jones, a colored man, belonging to Maryland, one of the emigrants to Cape Palmas, was drowned on the 7th of October last, coming out of Bassa Bar. He was on his way home for his family.

The Jupiter sailed from New York for Liberia, in June, with passengers for the colony. She had a fine run of 27 days to the Cape de Verd Islands, and met with no accident except the loss of one of the seamen, who fell from a spar. From the Cape de Verds they had light winds to the Coast of Africa, and arrived at Monrovia on the last day of July, and on the first of August all the passengers were safely landed.

The Jupiter and her cargo was insured in Wall street for fifteen thousand dollars.—*Com. Adv.*

THE LATE MURDER.—We learn that the person murdered on Saturday night last, in the neighborhood of South and Sixth streets, was a sailor who had but a few hours before arrived from Porto Rico. His body was delivered up to his messmates, who recognized it at a single glance. He is said to have been a man of peaceable disposition, and without an enemy in this part of the world. The rumor as to his being stabbed by his mother-in-law, is without the slightest foundation. A person has been arrested and committed to prison on suspicion of being guilty of the crime. The house in which he was stabbed was pointed out by the deceased a few minutes before his death.—*Phil. Nat. Gaz.*

SUICIDE.—Mr. Peter Allard, a Frenchman, resident of Colchester, on the evening of the 8th inst. put an end to his existence by precipitating himself from the lower Falls of Onion River into the stream below. It was probably done in a fit of derangement, the cause of which is as yet unknown. He was a man of industrious habits, and has left a wife and large family of children to deplore his loss. His body has not as yet been discovered.—*Burlington, N. H. Sentinel*

GREAT FISHING.—The Hampshire, (Mass.) Gazette of the 10th instant says:—"On Monday of the present week, Mr. Ansel Wright, and three others from this town, caught at one haul, with only 25 feet of net, seven thousand and two hundred perch, and the fish which they took at five hauls, measured thirty three bushels. The weight of those caught at the three first haul was 1925 pounds—almost a ton. Nearly all the fish were perch; only a small number of pickerel were found. 600 perch-filled a bushel basket, and they were retailed at the rate of 2 to 3 dollars a bushel. Some were sold for less. They were taken in the outlet of Hulbert's pond, near Pynchon's meadow, a short distance from Connecticut.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON.—The original Hygeian vegetable Medicine, prepared by W. Miskin, Esq. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate of Apothecary's Company, Fellow of Bolt Court Society, Surgeon to the Royal Union Pension Association, Lancaster Place, Waterloo Bridge, and perpetual pupil of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, London.

This valuable medicine, the result of twenty years experience and unparalleled success in the extensive and highly respectable practice of the proprietor, patronized by the faculty and nobility, is now introduced to the notice of the American public, at the earnest solicitation of a number of gentlemen of long and high standing in the profession. It is hoped, as a preliminary step, to check the evils and fatal consequences arising from the use of the numerous deleterious nostrums foisted upon the public by the aid of fabricated proofs of miraculous cures, and other frauds, by a set of mercenary, unprincipled pretenders, so totally ignorant of medical science that it is impossible the monstrous delusion can any longer go down with the intelligent people of this country. These pills, mild and agreeable in their nature, should be kept in every family in cases of sudden illness, for by their prompt administration, cholera, cramps, spasms, fevers, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented. In fact, all those who value good health should never be without them. They are sold in packets, at 50 cents, \$1, and \$2 each, by every respectable druggist, bookseller, and vender of medicine in the United States and the Canadas, with copious directions, together with testimonials of professional ability from the following eminent gentlemen: Sir Astley Cooper, J. Abernethy, Jas. Blandell, M. D., W. Back, M. D., J. Aston Key, A. Frampton, M. D., and numerous others. The originals may be seen in possession of the general agent by whom the medicine is imported into this country, and to whom all applications for agencies must be made.

JNO. HOLBEIN, 35 Waverly Place, New York. N. B. Profit not being an object in the distribution of this medicine, a large allowance will be made to agents. d11

CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL.—By William Chambers, Author of "The Book of Scotland," &c., and by Robert Chambers, Author of "Life and Adventures of the Chevalier Charles Stuart," "Traditions of Edinburgh," "Picture of Scotland," &c.

On Saturday, Nov. 8, the Subscriber commenced the Publication of "CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL." This work was commenced by the Messrs. Chambers, in February 1832, and in a comparatively short time obtained a circulation exceeding 50,000 copies. The Journal contains, consistently with the greatest simplicity of style, and the utmost purity of diction, a large variety of pieces in each number, all calculated either to enlarge the intellect, or to improve the heart. There are frequently contained within the limits of one paper, a summary of general or particular history, an historical or moral tale, a description of some popular or ancient custom, with its origin, a biographical notice of some eminent man, an interesting extract from an intelligent traveller, hints on emigration, or forming settlements, a popular account of some medical experience, a discovery, an invention, or an improvement in arts, a description of an ancient city, or some other point of antiquity, interesting anecdotes, shrewd observations and reflections, points in natural history, some account of a modern city, its inhabitants, manners, &c., with sundry varieties, all relieving each other, and no part being either rapid or useless.

The editors themselves have long been distinguished in the world of letters, and besides their personal exertions, they give ample occupation to other men of learning, so that this publication does not come before the world as a collection of articles compiled or extracted from other printed matter, but contains, mainly, original articles in his own columns. Its characteristic merits may be shortly summed up as follows:—the matter is extremely varied, it is altogether devoted to subjects useful, or rationally entertaining, to the world at large, it is clothed with simplicity, yet perspicuity of language, its morals are sound, and its religion pure, and it comes within the means of the most humble class of readers.

The work will be published every Saturday, commencing with the 2d volume of the original work. Each number will contain eight pages royal quarto, on good paper and new type. Terms:—\$1.50 per annum, in advance, or three cents per No. on delivery, and in Monthly Parts, containing 4 numbers, neatly stitched in a printed cover, 12 1/2 cents. Communications (post paid) to be addressed to

R. J. RICHARDS, 45 Ann street, New York. Any person obtaining five subscribers and paying in advance, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis. Edward Earle, Agent for Paterson, N. J. Agents wanted to obtain subscribers to the above work. Apply at 45 Ann street, from 9 to 11, A. M. n12

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE STORE.—WM. H. SWEET respectfully informs his friends and customers in this city and its vicinity, and dealers in the Southern States, that he has extended his business so as to meet all orders, both Wholesale and Retail, at a short notice. He continues his establishment at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, where he will compete with any workman in the United States in Manufactures of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, for machinists, families, &c.

STOVES of the most approved patterns, both for wood and coal, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices. Kitchen Ware Furniture of every description constantly on hand.

Southern merchants will find it to their interest to deal with him, as his prices are low and his delivery punctual. W. H. SWEET. o28

COAL COOKING STOVES.—The subscribers offer for sale, at No. 250 Water street, Parker's patent Coal Cooking Stoves, adapted for the use of coal or wood, for city and country use. These stoves can be surpassed by none for simplicity, durability and economy.

Also a general assortment of Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns, for wood, various patterns of open and close Stoves, for burning wood or coal: and a general assortment of TIN WARE. J. MONFORT & Co. 250 Water st. o363m

LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON, by WILLIAM COWLEY. Reprinted in full from the London edition, and containing the paper read at the Cabinet. Price 6 cents single, or \$4.50 a hundred, for sale, at the office of the Man, No 6 Thames street. d2

NO CURE NO PAY.—No. 1 Depeyster, two doors from the corner of 141 Water street, between Maiden Lane and Pine street.

DOCTOR HUNTER, late of the Strand, London, Member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of London, Honorary Member of the Medical Faculty of Edinburgh and Paris, will engage to cure the following diseases:—Dispepsia, Consumption in its incipient stage, Liver affections, obstinate Ulcers, Piles, Hernia, Strictures, Diseases incident to Females, Nervous Atrophy, Fever and Ague. Also, a certain disease in all its various forms:—the progress of this insidious malady is immediately arrested, the virus neutralized, the constitution protected—all without Mercury. Hours of attendance from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. au29ly

WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BEDSTEADS. Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary, will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and White street, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufacture have sacking bottoms constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture. my24

NO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7 1/2 per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

Their Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment; it is nearly all of an entire new cut; is lighter faced than any other exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, take less ink and less labor in working than most other type.

Diamond per lb. \$2; Pearl \$1.40; Nonpareil 90; Minion 70; Brevier 56; Bourgeois 46; Long Primer 40; Small Pica 38; Pica and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 32; Six line Pica and all larger 30.

Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

Old type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 pounds. N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my2

DIARRHŒA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A specific which effects a cure of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. P. Tanner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. C. & R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gamble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5 cases.

This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and it is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success.

Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks. 24/mv

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the Instruments of their manufactory have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. my24

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a set of Distributors for a Superroyal Press; a large Washing Trough; a set of column rules (28 in number) 1 1/2 inches in length; a quantity of leads and cross rules 14 1/2 pica ems in length; a number of roller stocks and handles, &c. s4

PRINTING.—Book and Job Printing, of every description at No. 6 Thames street near Broadway, by G. H. EVANS

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square, a year, \$30 00
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" 3 months, 7 50
" 2 months, 5 00
One square, a month, \$3 00
" 2 weeks, 2 00
" 1 week, 1 50
" 1 time, 75

All advertisements (except yearly) to be paid for in advance. A square is 16 lines.